

2 U.S. Schools Educate Negro Rebels in Africa

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

LUSAKA, Zambia (Any school-age African Negro involved in overthrowing five white governments of Southern Africa can have a free education from the United States.

A government rebel need only demonstrate a grammar school preparation and membership in one of the several anti-white exile revolutionary movements centering in Zambia's capital of Lusaka and Tanzania's capital of Dar es Salaam.

The State Department is opening in Zambia next month the second of two institutions for Negro Africans, who have earned credentials as militant opponents or victims of the White African governments of Rhodesia, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Portuguese Angola and Portuguese Mozambique.

The first school at Kerisini, a suburb of Dar es Salaam has 175 students and has been operating quietly for three years.

THE NEW school, which is costing the State Department \$750,000, is being completed for a January opening at Mkushi, a deliberately remote site about 150 miles northeast of Lusaka.

This combined academy and junior college is now registering its first 90 students of a target body of 300.

It will be under direction of burly Thomas S. Turbyfill, an ex-educational adviser to the Thai government and former professor of secondary education at Marshall College in Huntington, W. Va.

Turbyfill in his two-room headquarters in Lusaka is being helped by several young Americans on a faculty that will eventually number 18.

IN RUSSIA, China and Ghana, members of the several anti-white revolutionary African movements are taught patrol bombing, sabotage, propaganda and guerrilla operations.

The American government institutes bypass practical military subjects but they draw their students — aged 14 to 30 — from the same militant and partly Communist-led organizations and return them academically polished.

The only political sifting before or afterward is done by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments.

The State Department, operating through a hired edu-

cational foundation, the African American Institute, offers an interlude of basic high school and junior college subjects, plus potentially handy nature study, hiking and gardening, and debating, dramatics, music, art and hobby activities to the party accredited anti-white rebels.

ONE CLASS of political refugee is denied admittance: the liberal Negro who has rebelled against black minority or Marxist dictatorships in states like Ghana, Guinea, Malawi and the Chinese-dominated Congo Republic.

Turbyfill explained, "We received only students from countries that are not independent or do not have a majority government. We consider their life or their freedom to be endangered."

"We would not admit students from Ghana because Ghana is a free country," explained Turbyfill.

In Ghana, Chinese officers have been training guerrillas from the Rhodesian underground.

OFFICERS of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union), an underground terrorist organization, told me their party members already were numerous in the State Department's school in Tanzania, and that several hope to enter the Zambian Institute, too.

However, at headquarters of the Soviet-supported ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), a larger African underground group, it was stated that the Zambian government had reached agreement with Turbyfill to exclude the pro-Chinese ZANU and admit only students from ZAPU.

THE AFRICAN American Institute was started in Washington in 1952 by Jefferson Murphy, now its vice president. Originally some of its funds came from American Metal Climax Co., partial owners of copper belt interests and sponsors of the recent copper airlift

between Zambia and Tanzania intended to bypass Rhodesia.

The institute's director is Waldemar Nielsen, with offices at 545 E. 46th St., New York City.

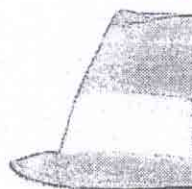
The State Department's name and sponsorship are omitted from institute's circulars. Despite their reliance on public funds, all southern African governments offer similar educational facilities. Several leading African revolutionaries studied at Fort Hare College in the South Africa republic, now claiming the highest percentage of Negro education in the entire continent.

Negroes in Portuguese colonies now go to Portugal for university education in medicine and engineering.

In Zambia and Tanzania, promising militant students with party clearance will be sent to the United States.



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